

# SECURE A HOME.



In Clarke County, Washington, The Garden of the Continent.

Homes sold on in-

stallments planted in

fruit, and the trees

brought to bearing age

Results guaranteed,

and half the cost pay-

able when results are

No irrigation is required in Clarke

county, Washington. The soil is a rich,

black, gravelly loam, charged with tons

of ash from the wonderful growth of

timber which has to be burned off before

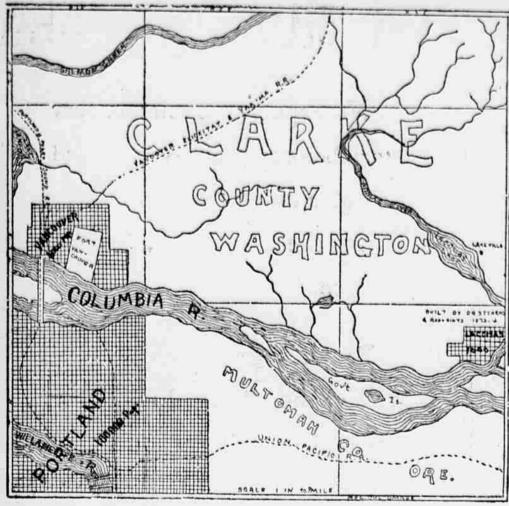
fruit trees are planted in it. A well driven to the depth of thirty feet anywhere produces an abundant supply of the purest water, containing no lime or

alkali. The two greatest requisites for

success in fruit growing, perfect drain-

age and sub-irrigation, are everywhere

in sight.



The Stearns Fruit Land Company owns 500 acres of the best fruit land on earth, in Clarke County, Washington, within sight of the city of Portland, Oregon, Pop. 100,000.

Directions for Securing a Prepared Home,

Deposit \$20 per acre for the numper of acres you want in any bank and send certificate to The Stearns Fruit Land company, Portland. Oregon, and indicate how you wish to pay the balance of the first half of the cost, and contract duly executed by the company will be forwarded to you or to the bank subject to your inspection and acceptance before they place the money to our oredit. Contracts terminable at the Oregon. will of the holder on 90 days notice after

Call for a few days at Room 1, First National Bank building, Omaha, or address Stearns Fruit Land Co., Portland,

How We Can Afford to Return the Money

Immediately on first payment the land valuable.

This is a case of co-operation. We As a farming country Clarke county, Washington, produces 40 to 50 bushels find the land, you find the money to of wheat to the acre, 80 to 100 of oats. 200 to 400 of potatoes and for berries and small fruits is unequaled anywhere on the continent. and the time makes the land worth a next five years. thousand dollars an acre; you get it for

Land bonded under our contracts is plant it in trees and take care of it till within 12 miles of the heart of the gro in bearing, then you buy the land or and growing city of Portland, Oregon. take your money back with 7 per cent and will be in the natural course of interest, as you choose. Your money events more than double in value in the taken from you in lieu of

and Interest on Cancelled Contracts.

money is used to plant the land in prune trees. Two years growth of these trees

makes the land worth and saleable for the full price you have agreed to pay for it, viz., \$300 per acre. We can thus well afford to pay you seven per cent for the money which has made our

Cut this advertisement out and bring it to Oregon with you. Keep it in your pocket till you have made your trade. It will then be \$20 in cash. Besides that. we will show you the best land and give you the best deal to be had in all the Oregon or Washinton

I have dealt in Clarke county, Washington, lands for ten years, have sold thousands of acres of it on time to men of small means. Have never foreclosed a mortgage or taken the forfeit on a bond, and refer to the twelve thousand people who live in that county.

nome contracts run.

D. H. STEARNS. President Stearns Fruit Land Co.

The contract guarantees the land to

be of best quality in good location, and

fives you the right of selection and

occupation at any time during its con-

through this land within the time these

### AFFIDAVIT OF FRUIT CROWERS.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, | 88 County of Clarke.

We, the undersigned prune growers, being first duly sworn, each for himself on his oath says that I am a freeholder in Clarke county, State of Washington, and that I am the owner of a prune orchard standing therein; that the figures set opposite my name represent the number of acres in my prune orchard, the age of the trees, the average yearly yield and selling value of the crop per acre, the value of orchard per acre from my experience in and with said orchard:

NAME.	Number of acres owned.	Present age of trees.	Average yield per acre in value sold	Present value of orchard per acre.
A. W. Hfdden L. B. Clough C. G. Shaw C. G. Shaw J. H. Fletcher J. H. Fletcher	6 6 8 15	10 to 15 years 12 years 8 to 11 years 1 to 5 years 6 to 10 years	\$300 800 300	\$1,000 1,000 1,000 600 1,000

A. W. HIDDEN, (Signed)

L. B. CLOUGH, C. G. SHAW, J. H. FLETCHER,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of July, 1892. A. WISEWALL Notary Public for the State of Washington,, Residing at Vancouver.

### 3031 FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

VANCOUVER, Wash., September 12, 1893.

To Whom it May Concern: This is to certify that A. W. Hidden, L. B. Clough, C. G. Shaw and J. H. Fletcher, whose names are attached to the foregoing, are among the most estimable and reliable citizens of Clarke county, Washington, and E. A. Wisewall, whose jurat is attached thereto, is the present circuit judge of this district.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Vancouver, Wash.

CHAS. BROWN, President. E. L. CANBY, Cashier.

The largest creamery in the United States is located at Vancouver, Clarke county, Washington.

Terms.

\$50 per acre the first per acre each year for five years and \$150 per acre at the end of five years Street cars from Portland will run and ninety days. No interest, no taxes. No forfeitures or fines. If for any reason you notify the company that you can or will pay no more your money is all returned with seven per cent inter est, contract receivable at its face in payment for any land.

We contract for and guarantee prune trees only, as for them the crop is certain and the market sure. The production of prunes on the Pacific coast has grown in the last 20 years from nothing to nearly 30,000,000 pounds annually, yet all this immense output has not kept pace with the increase of consumption in the United States. As a nation we still import about 80,000,000 pounds of prunes annually, which pay a duty of two cents per pound. Clarke county, Washington, prunes of the lowest grades equal the highest grades of imported French prunes, and were never sold for less than 8 cents per pound. An acre of well kept trees in Clarke county will produce from four to six thousand pounds of dried prunes per annum, and the beauty of the business is an ordinary family can take care of the land, harvest the crop and dry the fruit on ten acres with but a few dollars of cost for extra labor during the harvest season.

## STEARNS FRUIT LAND CO., 107 FIRST STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON.

## MAKING SUGAR FROM BEETS Areas Where the Sugar Beet May Be Raised

and Difficulties of Production.

GENERAL PROGRESS OF THE INDUSTRY Vast Sums that Would Be Distributed

Among Producers-From Seed to Full Grown Beet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: I was surprised last evening to hear Mr. Henry T. Oxnard of Nebraska, who has just appeared before the ways and means committee in behalf either of duty on imported sugar for the benefit of American producers, or else a bounty to the American producers, say that the production of the sugar beet can be made a most profitable thing for the small farmer as well as the big one and that it can be produced in almost any quarter of the country. He claimed, indeed, that on five acres in New England as much profit could be made on the production of the sugar beet as upon 150 acres in corn. We, of course, continued our conversation, and it developed facts somewhat as follows:

While a great impetus has been given to the production of cane sugar in the south and to beet sugar in the west by the McKinley tariff of 1890, the uncertainty as to what the continued policy of the government would be has prevented the consummation of much of the development that was expected. It is claimed by the Louisiana Sugar Planters association, however, that the sugar crop in that state for 1882 was about 200,000 tons, and for Texas 10,000 tons, and that the new area of land opened has been about 10 per cent per annum. or 20 per cent since November, 1890; that if the bounty or its equivalent is maintained the area of lands for sugar will increase 16 per cent an-nually in the future, and that this protection and the improved methods of manufacture and the improved methods of manufacture promise a 20 or 25 per cent increase yearly of the sugar product, which would double Louisiana's crop in four or five years. It is also understood that \$5,000,000 of additional capital has been put in the sugar industry in Louisiana and Texas since the passage of the act of 1860. The Chamber of Commerce of Sposane. Wash., is organizing a company for the manufacture of beet sugar and efforts have been made to secure the planting of at least 1,000 acres in beets. O. K. ing of at least 1,000 acres in beets. O. K. Lapham & Co. of Staunton, Va., established a sugar factory last year and ran it until all the beets in the neighborhood were used up. Uncertainty as to the federal policy causes the interest in the beet sugar industry to languish in New York state, though progress is making toward the formation of the Bect Co-mognitive Community with Co-operative Community with a capital of

What Beet Maising Means. Indeed, very few of us realize the stride made and making in sugar production in the United States. In 1892 we had in beet sugar factories by way of cost and production the

a total cost of \$300 per acre and it will

give you an income of \$300 per acre per

annum as long as you live,

\$ 650,000 300,000 750,000 400,000 Anahelm Cal. (being erected) say Grand Island, Neb. Norfolk, Neb. Lehi, U. T. Lehi, U. T. Staunton, Va. Spokane, Wash., (projected). \$3.650,000 12.355

These figures are exclusive of large land area, and no account is taken of the enor-mous capital invested in the south in cane sugar production. China paid the farmers for beets last year \$111,910, an average of \$4.25 per ton for beets on a basis of a 15 per cent saccharine test. The product of that factory alone would make a train of 200 loaded cars of sugar, or ten trains of twenty loaded cars of sugar, or ten trains of twenty cars each. It means the distribution of \$250,000 in that small town alone for labor. The factory employed 170 men and between 450 and 600 men in the beet fields, and the beet farmers realized from \$55 to \$30 per acre for their product on six months of work. This is so because of the extra integrating of the contract to the contract th ducements offered to induce agriculturists turn their attention to a new crop in which there is considerable work indespensably necessary, because on that yet unsolved problem of procuring sufficient beets for a "run" depends whether capital invested is to survive or perish.

Where Beets Are Being Raised.

According to Prof. Wiley of the Department of Agriculture, California is the most promising state for the growth of the sugar beets. Colorado shows great interest among the farmers in this culture; Kansas is very favorable, and Michigan is peculiarly well suited for the production of rich sugar beets, so also is northern Missouri, while Nevada shows a phenomenally large sugar contente. That is true of New Yors. Even in New Mexico the sugar beet under proper agricultural conditions can be made to produce a phenomenal richness. Ohio and North Dakota show fair results, and in Onio especially there is great interest in the question. Ore gon shares with the rest of the coast special South Dakota favorably situa most as advantages. South Dakota is almost as favorably situated as Nebraska, which ranks next to California. Virginia shows a fair sugar contente, and the state of Washington a very high one. Wisconsin has great capabilities; Wyoming is extremely rich, and arid Utah is well situated for breat culture. well situated for beet culture. Senator Stewart of Nevada claimed that we could save \$100,000,000 annually by spending it amongst our labor at home if this sugar beet industry were sufficiently encouraged. Prof. Wiley, just quoted, says in one of his bulieties.

Eight years ago, when the department commenced its experiments in improving the methods of culture of sugar-producing plants and the manufacture of sugar therefrom, the actual cost of the production of every pound of sugar in the United States was about 6 cents in eight years the actual cost of production has been reduced a s a pound and every year old to the incompetition of new methods, better agriin reduction of new methods, better agri-culture and more scientific treatment in the

factory, the cost of production is diminished. It is not difficult to foresee that in from ten to fifteen years, the time appointed by law for the continuation of the bounty form of protection, the cost of sugar preduction in this country would be so reduced as to render possible the manufacture of sugar at a profit without any protection whatever."

Prof. Wiley has argued before the ways and means committee that a duty is better than a bounty, as it would be likely to be more continuous and even, and production more continuous and even, and production would soon be stimulated so that it could finally be removed altogether.

The Problem of Cultivation. Prof. Wiley suggests caution to the farmers

in considering this question.
"The great problem in this country." he says, "is the agricultural one; the selection of suitable soil, the finding of the proper climatic conditions and instructions in the method of planting, cultivating and harvest-ing beets, are all of vital importance. There s no crop within the whole range of agri culture more difficult to produce than a crop of beets suitable for the manufacture of sugar.

He goes on to show that skilled labor is required at specific intervals; that it will not pay to keep this labor the year round, making it troublesome to obtain it; contracts must be made in advance with each farmer cultivating a certain number of acres; the quantity is variable and uncertain in quality. Large Capital Required.

Mr. Oxnard and his friends who have in vested their money in beet sugar factories in various parts of the country dwell upon the various parts of the country dwen upon the difficulty of establishing their plants. As is not the case with wheat and core farming, large capital is required to make it possible large capital is required to make it possible area even the first pound. Being in he north a new industry great exertion and outlay is necessary to induce the farmers to

raise the raw material. They add:
"Take the seed of the sugar beet, for in stance. The grandparent seed is sown and its product, or the 'mother beet," is care fully silled or stored away in the ground secure from frost until spring, when it is planted and allowed to bloom and near seed, and this new seed is sown and, if the pro and from this comes the sect for the sugar beet. So that it is only after four summers that beet seed—the very basis of this great industry—begins to play its part in this great economic agricultural industry. The seed, too, must be acclimated, as it were, adapted to the soil and the crimate where adapted to the soil and the climate where sown. The founder of one of the great seed houses in France, for instance, has devoted his whole life to the improvement or breeding up of beef seed, to obtain a product which would be productive of a beet rich in saccharine matter. It requires also four times the labor to prepare the ground for a beet crop that it does for grain. Fall and deep plowing and spring subsoiling and thorough harrowing are requisite, followed by this ground being sown to wheat or oits or other rotation of crops, rendering a large area of land necessary to give a sugar factory a sufficient "run" to make the business pay at all. Shallow plowing would result in pay at all. Shallow plowing would result in deformed beets or in their growing so far above the ground as to imprognate the upper portion with salts that would destroy the product for sugar."

Proof of the Pudding.

sufficient progress; that they are warranted in going ahead full steam if conditions are not changed, and that wherever they have established themselves they have been of the greatest advantage to the farmer, as they have made a ready cash market for him and he is not robbed by the middlemen or the railroads. They have invested \$150, 000,000 in their enterprise at any rate, and hat would seem to indicate that they have the courage of their convictions, but, o ourse, they want to know what the present congress is going to do in the way of duties and bounties. Upon that question, however, have no argument to make.

MARSHALL CUSHING.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEU I.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 .- [Special to THE BEE. ] - During the last ten years the Metropolitan museum has made rapid strides. Though its permanent endowment is small, so that the trustees have every year to make up a considerable deficit out of their own pockets, it has been constantly in receipt of handsome gifts, and the city has furnished a suitable building to contain them, which is now for the second time in process of enlargement. Some years ago the museum seemed to contain hardly anything but the Cesnola collection of antiquities from Cyprus, other things being comparatively so few and inconspicuous. But this disproportion no longer exists. The antiquities from Egypt, the unrivaled beoilections of ancient glass, the Japaness pottery and carving, the tapestries, lace and embroideries, ancient and modern, the iron, gold and silver work, and the special collections, such as the Moore collection, and the memerials of Franklin and Washington are equally conspicuous and important. Seven or eight galleries contain pictures, many of which ar galleries contain pictures, many of which are famous masterpieces, and remarkably few of which are of inferior quality, while the collections of casts of architectural details is one of the largest, most carefully selected and best arranged in existence, and the models of the templant Karaik, the Panthe noa, the Partheon and the Cathedral of Notre Dame are the only ones of their kind. The new wing is to contain a collection of casts of ancient and medieval sculpture, which will give the museum in this respect

which will give the museum in this respect also a foremost place among the great museums of the world.

Meanwhile the trustees have forgotten that a museum is made for study as well as for diversion, and have from time to time set on foot classes in drawing, painting, modelling, bronze and iron work, architecture, and ornamental design. It is now, however, no longer necessary for the museum to give elementary and preparatory teaching. This is as well or better done elsewhere. The trustees recognize, as the prospectus they have lately issued pro-claims, that their main duty in the matter of education is to make their collections in-tellights. telliqible and servicesbie to the public and to students of art. To this end they propose, as the means at their disposal may permit, to arrange for p.b.i lectures upon the various branches of art if lustrated in the museum, and to organiz The beet sugar men are full of courage and special classes of artists and artists for the hope, however. They claim that they made special study of different collections. At

the same time the elementary classes in drawing and painting, from the antique and from the life, which are already established, will be continued, at least for the present, in the hope that they may become self-supporting. Then the funds at present consumed by them can be devoted to other uses more germane to the museum's proper work. porting. But the most important and interestin lass is an advanced class in painting, estab lished under Mr. Laf'arge's care, for the study of the collections of paintings. sists of young artists, both men and women who have got through with their preliminar, studies, and most of whom have studios o their own. To these will this year be joined the best students from the National Academy and from the Art Students' league, wno will be admitted free of charge on the recommendation of their instructors. Prize idents will also this year be present from

o send young men also from Chicago, St Louis and Baltimore. This is the most advanced step taken in this country in the way of artistic education, as it is the most generously endowed. It has been organized under the advice of many of our best artists, and the effort to extend students outside of York has met with the cordial co-operation of the schools and of the friends of art in other cities. If it is followed, as will proably be the case, by similar classes for the study of other collections, the Metropolitan museum will take a leading place among our places of higher education

Buffalo and Detroit, and efforts are making

### QUEER MARKINGE CUSTOMS.

At Roman marriages the wedding ring was placed upon the thumb. In Spain water in which a wedding ring has been dipped is good for sore eyes. In Java as a part of the marriage cere mony the bride washes the feet of the

In Servia and Bulgaria the groom gives the bride a tap, with the heel of her own The wedding ring has at one time or another been worn on the thumb and every

A hundred years ago, when the bride has a fortune the newspapers stated that fact and gave also the amount. Among the Tartars a marriage is always attended by a sham fight between the friends of the groom and the bride.

finger.

Martin Luther and Catharine you Bora were married with a ring which bore all the emblems of the crucifixion. When the hair of a Roman bride was dressed for the wedding it was always parted with the point of a spear.

The Greek cities all kept matrimonial rolls in the public offices, open to the inspection of any interested person. In Samon the bride wears a wreath of flowers, a dress of cocoa matting and has her

face colored with turmeric. In Hungary the father of the bride taxes her shoe and hands it to her husband thus formally turning over all his authority

In the sixteenth century astrole al weddiag rings were fashionable in (i ... in the device being the horoscopes of the contract-A couple of hundred years ago English and German people, in order to secure the greatest possible publicity, were married in the church door.

Among the Illyrians a tub is placed in front of the house where a wedding occurs, and every guest on departing throws his gift of noney into the tub In ancient Chaldea when a marriage was

celebrated the priest lighted a fire which should be kept burning in the new home until the death of one of the parties. The marriage ring of Plotina, the wife of Projan, is in the British museum. It weighs

four ounces and bears the head and bust of the empress in bold relief, In. France, Germany and Italy during the middle ages notice of the betrothal was posted on the door of the parish church that all the parish might be informed.

When Frederica L and Sophia Charlotte were married the king broke his wedding ring during the festivities and the accident was regarded as foretelling the miseries of

The costume of a Greek bride consisted of a long white robe with purple fringe and ribbons, a woolen girdle, a wreath of verbena leaves, a bright yellow veil and shoes

to match. The Loanda bride in fashionable society brepares herself for the ceromony by painting her face red and putting on a wedding garment of grass, reaching from the waist

to the knees.

The Albanian girl puts all her fortune into gold and silver coins and mounts these on her high cap, that not only the groom, but all the assembled company can discern her value at a glance.

The "dow purse" in England is a relic of the German morgengabe custom, and in France the worldly goods with which the groom endows the bride are symbolized by the present of a sou and a denier.

The white ribbons and favors used at well dings today are emblematic of the time when the bride's garters were cut up into bits and distributed among the young men and women present for good luck.

Mme. Modjeska's Recitation. Mme. Modjeska, the actress, is bright woman who doesn't hesitate to play practical jokes in an innocent and justifiable way. She was recently visitor at a mansion and was asked for a brief recitation. But, though she racked her brain, nothing apropos re-curred to her, and finally she begged to be let off with a short selection in her native tongue. The suggestion was applauded and madame began. Although her listeners could not understand her words her jestures and some thrilling tones held them enchanted until the final syllable, when she was over whelmed with plaudits. As she was preparing to depart her hostess asked her for the title of the selection she had given, and much to her surprise madame went into a small sized paroxyism of laughter. "I am sorry to deceive you," she said, smiling, "but my recitation hasn't any name. My memory failed me so bauly that as a last resort I recited the numbers from one to two hundred and thirty in Polish.

She Was Suspicious.

Paid Up Capital \$50,000.

There is in Washington a young woman, says the Star, who, while not a conspicuous beauty, is by no means as homely as she affects to believe. A young man has been devoting much of his time to her, and she has given him reason to think that his society pleased her. The other evening he said:

"Do you believe that you could fearn to care for anybody well enough to marry him?" She caught her breath, and then an-

swered in a low tone; Yes; I am sure I could." "Have you-have you anybody in your mind now for whom you think you could

care in this way?" "Tell me; am I that person?" She opened her lips to speak, and then

closed them without speaking. She looked at him narrowly for a moment, and then said: "First answer me one question."

What is it?" "Are you doing this on a bet?"

An Irrepressible Prisoner.

Recorder (to prisoner)-How do you Prisoner-I ain't particular, as the

oyster said when they asked whether he'd be roasted or fried. Recorder - We don't want to hear what the oyster said. What do you fol-

Prisoner-Anything that comes in my way, as the locomotive said when it ran

Recorder - We care nothing about the seomotive. What is your business? Prisoner-That's various, as the cat said when she stole the chicken. Recorder-That comes nearer to the

ine, I suppose? Prisoner-Altogether in my line, as the rope said when choking the pirate. Recorder—If I hear any more absurd omparison, I will give you twelve months.

Prisoner - I'm done, as the beefsteak said to the cook.

### Combinations in Locks.

It has been proved that in a patent lock, with an average sized key having six "steps," each capable of being re-duced in height twenty times, the num-ber of changes will be 86,400; further, that as the drill-pins and the pipes of the keys may be made of three different sizes, the total number of changes would be 2,592,600. In keys of the smallest size the total number would be 648,000, while in those of extraordinary size it could be increased to not less than 7,770,-000 different changes.